

(2) An education board should be appointed to assist the Muhommedan Inspector of Schools.

(3) Managers of private schools should be instructed to give the same concessions to Muslim pupils in their schools as were given to the pupils in Government schools.

(4) Three Muslims in the least should be given foreign scholarships by Government.

(5) All Muslim schools should be declared open to all communities.

(6) A non-official Muslim member should be appointed on the Text-book Committee.

(7) Girl pupils of classes V, VI and VII in vernacular schools should be granted the same scholarships as were granted in English schools.

(8) No Maktabas should be allowed to be conducted except with the recognition of Government.

(9) The Muhommedan Inspector of Schools should be empowered to appoint and transfer munshees.

(10) The status and pay of the Muhommedan Inspector of Schools should be raised.

(11) Arabic mushees in grant-in-aid schools should be given the same grants as were given to other teachers.

(12) Arabic munshees should not teach any subject other than the Arabic language.

(13) Muslim girls' schools should be opened by Government at all places where there were a good number of Muslim inhabitants.

(14) Arabic Munshees should be appointed in the schools at Chavara and North Parur.

(15) The grants given to teachers in night schools should, as far as Muslims were concerned, be made the same as that for the teachers in other schools.

(16) A Muslim Inspectress of Schools should be appointed for encouraging education among Muslim girls.

(17) A training school should be opened for Arabic Munshees.

(18) A Muslim girl should be deputed to any of the western universities for higher studies in medicine.

(19) Two Muslim representatives should be nominated to the Legislative Council.

In this connection, the member also offered to open an orphanage with accommodation for one hundred boys at Pattanamtitta, provided he was given one hundred acres of swampy lands in that taluk. He undertook to give 25 acres of land for the orphanage and to provide the necessary buildings and accessories himself.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY : Mr. Mahomed Rowther, I have nothing to add to what has already been stated by the Dewan on this subject in reply to a similar representation in this session of the Assembly.

170. Needs of the Muslim community.

MR. M. K. ABDUL RAHIMAN KUTTI (*Member, Nominated*) said that Muslims were not getting due representation in the public service. Though Government had issued orders recognising the principle of communal representation in the public service, these orders were being openly set at naught by the subordinate officers. There were also many Muslims who had secured appointments in some departments, for instance, the Excise and the Police Departments, but who were not getting sufficient encouragement. So far as the Judicial Department was concerned, Muslims who had passed the second grade pleaders' test should be appointed

as Munsiffs and Magistrates. Muslim graduates in law should also be entertained in the higher ranks of the Judicial Department. In the Police and Excise Departments, even non-graduate Muslims should be appointed as Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. In order to ensure the due appointment of Muhommedans in all departments generally, monthly statements of Muhommedan candidates appointed should be published in the Gazette.

Two Muslim representatives should be nominated to the Legislative Council.

At least two Muhommedan students should be sent every year to some western universities for higher studies.

A Muslim girls' school should be opened soon at Quilon.

A Regulation should be passed by Government abolishing the Marumakkattayam law of inheritance among the Muslims.

The Holy Koran should be removed from the civil and criminal courts.

Friday should be declared a public holiday for Muslims.

Grants-in-aid should be awarded to the two Unani Vaidyasalas at Quilon and Trivandrum.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY: Mr. Abdul Rahiman Kutti, I need only refer you to the Dewan's reply to your representation on the subject of public service made by yourself at the 23rd session of the Assembly. The question of altering the Marumakkattayam law of inheritance prevailing amongst a section of your community has been referred to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, and his reply is awaited.

171. Disabilities of the Muhommedans and the removal thereof.

MR. MAITHEEN KUNJU KOCHUNNI (*Member, Nominated*) said that Muslim pupils should be given half-fee concession in all grant-in-aid schools just as in departmental schools. Representatives of all communities should also be appointed in the half-fee concession committees in each taluk. The committees, as they were constituted at present, consisted of people who, possessing as they did little local knowledge, could not tell between the rich and the poor students. So far as public service was concerned, Muhommedan candidates should be given due representation in accordance with the numerical strength of the community.

172. Muslims and the public service.

MR. BAPPU KUNJU MAITEEN PILLAI (*Member, Trading Classes, Changanachery*) said that opinion was divided in regard to the standard to be adopted for making recruitments to the public service. According to some people, efficiency was to be the sole standard; according to others it was the principle of communal representation that had to be followed. The advocates of efficiency belonged mostly to communities which had already taken hold of the big appointments in the public service. The theory of efficiency was only a ruse invented by them to retain what was already in their hands. So far as Government were concerned they had to follow a middle course by reconciling the two standards. They could follow the principle of communal representation without sacrificing the principle of efficiency.

It was this policy which Government had to pursue in their attitude towards the Muslims, Roman Catholics and other unrepresented communities. Muslims though perhaps not very strong in number were one of the important communities in the State. They had contributed in no small measure to the commercial advancement of the country. But all this was forgotten by Government in making the appointments in the public service. Government had indeed issued an order directing that preference should be given to Muslim candidates in all departments except the Judicial Department. But this order was simply given the go by to by heads of departments. Government should therefore obtain periodical returns from all departments regarding the vacancies occurring in the departments and the caste or religion of the persons appointed. So far as the Judicial Department was concerned, there were several qualified men who could be appointed in the various judicial institutions. If Government thought that there was no Mahommedan candidate in Travancore eligible for appointment in the High Court, they could get down a competent man from outside.